

## APPENDIX G: Federal Laws, Regulations, Executive Orders, Directives, and Policies

### FEDERAL LAWS

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (PL 101-336; 42 USC 12101)

- Policy to ensure access, to the maximum extent possible, for persons with disabilities. Notes that wilderness areas are not included under this act. Some provisions are made maintaining historic structures.
- Penalties are enforced under 29 USC 794a dealing with citizen suits.

Antiquities Act of 1906 (PL 59-209; 16 USC 431-433)

- Policy providing for the preservation of historic and prehistoric sites on federal lands. Prohibits taking, excavation, or other destruction of sites.
- Penalties: Misdemeanor charges with fines up to \$500 and/or 90 days imprisonment.
- Archaeological and Historic (Data) Preservation Act Of 1974 (PL 93-291; 16 USC 469 et seq.) (AKA Archeological Recovery Act and Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960) (PL 86-523; 16 USC 469)
- Policy to protect and preserve any historic and archaeological data collected from sites which would otherwise be lost or destroyed as a result of any federally funded or licensed activity or program. Additionally, this act provides that up to one percent of project funds may be appropriated to conduct data recovery.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (PL 96-95; 16 USC 470aa-11)

- Policy to prohibit the sale, purchase, exchange, transport or receipt of any archeological resource if that resource was taken from public or Indian lands or in violation of state or local law. Vandalism, alteration, or destruction of historic and prehistoric sites are also covered under this act.
- Penalties – Criminal: Up to \$20,000 and/or two years imprisonment, for first offense, \$100,000 and/or five years imprisonment for second offense. Civil: Forfeiture of vehicles and equipment used in illegal activities. Forfeiture of illegally obtained artifacts.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1984 (16 USC 668-668d)

- This act prohibits the taking, possession, transaction, and transport of bald and golden eagles. Exemptions may be authorized by the Secretary of the Interior.
- Penalties – Criminal: Fines up to \$5,000 and/or one year imprisonment Fines and prison terms doubled for second offense. Civil: Fines up to \$5,000 per violation. Loss of federal lease rights, and confiscation of vehicles used in the violation of this law.

Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401-7642)

- Policy to prohibit, limit, and regulate the emission of dangerous and noxious pollutants into the environment.
- Penalties – Criminal: Up to \$250,000 and/or five years imprisonment for first offense. \$500,000 and/or 10 years imprisonment for second offense. Corporations are subject to fines up to \$500,000 for first offense. Knowing endangerment is punishable by fine under Title 18 and/or 15 years imprisonment for an individual and \$1,000,000 for a corporation. Penalties are doubled for second offenses.

Clean Water Act of 1977 (33 USC 1251-1387)

- This act stipulates effluent standards for the discharge of pollutants into navigable waters of the U.S. Promotes research at the federal and state levels concerning issues of water pollution.
- Penalties – Criminal: Negligent violations, fines up to \$25,000 per day of violation and/or up to one year imprisonment. Doubled for repeat offenders. Knowledgeable violations, fines up to \$50,000 per

day of violation and/or up to three years imprisonment. Doubled for repeat offenders. Knowledgeable endangerment, fines up to \$230,000 and/or up to 15-year imprisonment. If violator is an organization, fines up to \$1,000,000. Doubled for repeat offenders. Civil: Accidental violation, fines up to \$50,000. Willful violation, fines up to \$250,000. Owners or operators of vessels or facilities may be liable for clean-up costs up to the amount of \$30,000,000. Citizen Suits: Any citizen may bring suit against any person, the U.S. government, or governmental agency for violations of this act.

Coastal Zone Management Act (PL 92-583; 16 USC 1451 et seq.)

- Policy to preserve, protect, develop, restore, and enhance the nation's coastal zones. Provides funding opportunities to accomplish this goal. Establishes the Walter B. Jones excellence in coastal zone management awards. Also established the National Estuarine Research System.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA and SARA) of 1980 (42 USC 9601-9675)

- Policy which defines liabilities for damage or destruction of the environment. The DOD can be held liable for releases damaging the environment. Limits on fines do not limit liabilities in regards to actual clean-up costs.
- Penalties – Civil fines up to \$5 million for vessels carrying hazardous wastes (\$50 million for an incineration vessel). Civil fines up to \$30 million for a motor vehicle, aircraft, pipeline, or rolling stock, but no less than \$5 million. Civil fines up to \$50 million for any facility.

Conservation and Rehabilitation Program on Military and Public Lands (PL 93-452)

- Policy to set up and maintain conservation and rehabilitation programs on military and public lands. The goal is to preserve areas for natural resources. Provides funding and policy guidance for programs. Allows for imposing fines on individuals who violate regulations for land use. \$1,000 for hunting and fishing without appropriate permit. \$500 for violation of other regulations.

Conservation Programs on Military Installations (AKA Sikes Act) (PL 86-797; 16 USC 670 et seq.)

- Policy to develop land areas for habitat improvement and outdoor recreation. Allows for permitting of hunting and control of off-road vehicles. No fines on military reservations.

Emergency Planning and Community-Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (42 USC 11001-11050)

- Policy to inventory and report holdings of hazardous materials. Also, to report releases of hazardous materials within specified time frames. Some limitations on liability of governmental entities.
- Penalties – Criminal: \$25,000 per day in violation, up to two years imprisonment. Civil: \$25,000 per day in violation. Citizen Suits: Any citizen may bring suit against any person, the U.S. government, or governmental agency for violation of this act.

Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 (16 USC 3901-3932)

- This act is intended to promote the conservation of wetlands and to comply with international obligations of migratory bird treaties.
- No penalties are associated with this act.

Endangered Species Act of 1973 (PL 93-205; 16 USC 1531-1543)

- Policy to protect any species (fish, wildlife, or plants) listed on the endangered species and the threatened species list from hunting, taking for importation, or exportation to or from the United States. Establishes the endangered and threatened species list.
- Penalties – Criminal: Fines up to \$25,000 and/or one year imprisonment. Civil: Fines up to \$10,000 for violation of this act. Forfeiture of any fish, wildlife, plants taken and equipment and vehicles used in violation of this act.

Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (42 USC 4371-4375)

- Establishes the Office of Environmental Quality. This office is tasked with the goal of enhancing environmental quality via research on negative human impacts on the environment. Also, responsible for coordinating various efforts of federal agencies engaged in minimizing the impact of their missions.
- No penalties are associated with this act.

Erosion Protection Act (33 USC 426e-426h)

- Provides funding mechanism for specific erosion protection projects. Each project must be approved by Congress, the Board on Coastal Engineering Research, or by the Chief of Engineers of the U.S. Army.
- No penalties are associated with this act.

Estuary Protection Act of 1968 (PL 90-454; 82 Stat 625; 16 USC 1221)

- Policy to protect, conserve, and restore the nation's valuable estuaries in a manner that adequately and reasonably maintains a balance between the national need for such protection of estuaries and the need for growth and development of these areas.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1992 (USC )

- This act amends the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA, 42 USC 6961) so that the FFCA waives sovereign immunity in RCRA cases. The act allows the EPA Administrator to enforce RCRA provisions for violations by federal agencies. Requires annual inspections of federal facilities. All fees or fines assessed against any federal agency must be paid out of that agency's standard appropriation.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (7 USC 136-136y)

- Policy and relations pertaining to the usage of pesticides. Dealing mostly with applications, labeling, and banned products. Provides penalties for improper usage.
- Penalties – Criminal: Commercial – Fines up to \$25,000 and/or one year imprisonment; Private – Fines up to \$1000 and/or 30 days imprisonment. Civil: Commercial – Fines up to \$5000; Private – Fines up to \$1000.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 USC 1701-1784)

- Policy regarding the management of federal lands.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (AKA Clean Water Act) (33 USC 1251-1376)

- Policy to protect U.S. water resources from pollution and to find ways to improve conditions. The act provides funding opportunities for research and development of water resources and sets standards and limits for effluent releases into water resources. Includes issues of dredge and fill, hazardous wastes, oil spills, etc.
- Penalties – Criminal: For individuals under negligence, fines range from \$2500 – \$25,000 per day of violation and/or one year imprisonment. Knowing violation fines range from \$5000 – \$50,000 per day of violation and/or three years imprisonment. Knowing endangerment fines are up to \$250,000 and/or 15 years imprisonment. Fine and prison term are doubled for second offense. For vessels, unknowing violations are \$50,000 plus clean-up costs up to \$250,000. For vessels, knowing violations are \$250,000 plus full clean-up costs. For facilities, fines up to \$50 million plus full clean-up costs for knowing violations. Civil: \$10,000 per day of violation, injunctions. Citizen suits: Any citizen may bring suit against any person, the U.S. government, or governmental agency for violations of this act.

Federal Water Project Recreation Act to 1965 (PL 89-72; 79 Stat 213; 16 USC 460[1]-12 to 460[1]-21)

- Policy to include recreation and fish and wildlife considerations in any water resources project. Discusses methods of funding.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980 (FL 96-366; 16 USC 2901)

- Policy to promote fish and wildlife conservation. The act provides for funding of conservation programs.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (PL 85-624; 16 USC 661 et seq.)

- Policy to elevate the protection of wildlife resources to the status of water resource protection. Provides authority to Secretary of Interior to provide assistance to other agencies, state and local governments, and public and private organizations to develop, stock, rear, and protect all species of wildlife and their habitats. Provides specific protection for Bald and Golden Eagles and for endangered species of fish and wildlife.
- Penalties – Criminal: Fines up to \$5000 and/or one year imprisonment. Fines and prison terms are doubled for second offense. Civil: Fines up to \$5000 per offense, each violation is considered a second offense.

Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 USC 1601 et seq.)

- Policy for forest and rangeland management.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (42 USC 1801 et seq. changed title to 49 USC 1471)

- Policy to restrict the transportation of hazardous materials.
- Penalties – Criminal: Fines up to \$25,000 and/or five years imprisonment. Civil: Fines up to \$50,000.

Historic Sites Act of 1935 (PL 74-292; 16 USC 461-467)

- Policy to preserve and protect historic and prehistoric properties of national significance. Established the National Historic Landmarks Program and set standards for inclusion of landmarks.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

Hunting, Fishing and Trapping on Military Lands [An update of the Military Construction Authorization Act]

- Policy requiring the Department of Defense to comply with fish and game laws of the state or territory in which it is located.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1963 (PL 88-578; 78 Stat 897; 16 USC 460d, 460[1]4 to 460[1]-11)

- Policy to provide funding for the encouragement of development of land and water-based recreation and to ensure the stability of the recreation areas.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (PL 92-522; 16 USC 1361)

- Policy to prohibit the taking or importation of marine mammals and marine mammal products.
- Penalties are enforced under 16 USC 1375

Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act. (Ocean Dumping Act) as amended (PL 92-532; 33 USC 1401)

- Policy to protect and preserve marine habitats as designated by the Secretary of Commerce as sanctuaries. Restricts activities in sanctuaries.
- No penalties under this act; however, many acts may be punishable under RCRA at \$25,000 per day of violation.

Migratory Bird Conservation Act (PL Chpt. 257; 45 Stat 1222; 16 USC 715 et seq.)

- Policy to set aside lands for the conservation of migratory birds. Established the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, which has the mandate to identify and obtain useful lands.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act (PL 65-186; 16 USC 703 et seq.)

- Policy to prohibit the taking, possession, and trade of migratory birds, except as permitted by regulations.
- Penalties are enforced under 16 USC 707.

Migratory Game Fish Study Act of 1959 (PL 86-359; 73 Stat 642, as amended; 16 USC 760e)

- Policy to study migratory marine fish of interest to recreational fishing. Provides funding for said study.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

Migratory Marine Game Fish Act (PL 86-358; 73 Stat 643; 16 USC 760c-760g)

- Policy that provides funding for various studies of marine game fish.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (30 USC 181 et seq.)

- Lays out leasing and prospecting guidelines for coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oilshale, gill-sandstone, and gas on federal lands.
- Penalties for fraudulent leasing: fines up to \$500,000 and/or five years imprisonment.

Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 (16 USC 528-531)

- Policy to manage land in concert with the goals of a multiple-use program. Provides funding to support this act.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (as amended, PL 91-190; 42 USC 4321-4347)

- Policy to require federal agencies to consider the environmental impact of actions taken. Mandates a decision-making process to achieve the goal. This act is a procedural and declarative act. For any federal action that is not a Categorical Exclusion, an Environmental Assessment must be made in order to determine if a full Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) must be prepared. The EIS must follow specific guidelines outlined in 50 CFR 1500-1508. The act does not require the federal agency to choose the least environmentally destructive alternative; only that the agency considers the environmental impact and alternatives to the action.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended, PL 89-665; 16 USC 470 et seq.)

- Policy to protect and preserve historic and prehistoric objects, structures, sites, and districts which are included in or are eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Establishes the National Register and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. This act defines a decision-making process to be followed when planning an action in the vicinity of a historic area. Requires the development of mitigation plans if historic areas will be affected. Provides funding opportunities to achieve the goals of this act.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.



National Trails System Act of 1968 (16 USC 1241-1249)

- Policy to develop a system of national trails for recreational purposes.
- Penalties are provided for users abusing rules of trails. No penalties for developers or managers of trails.

Noise Control Act of 1972 (PL 92-574, 42 USC 4905)

- Policy giving the EPA the power to regulate and enforce noise level standards for commercial sources. Includes such sources as construction, transportation, motors, and engines. However, the FAA has final authority over aircraft noise.
- Penalties – Criminal: \$25,000 per day of violation and/or up to one year imprisonment for the first offense. Fines and prison terms are doubled for second offense.

Outdoor Recreation on Federal Lands (16 USC 4601{1})

- Policy encouraging the development of outdoor recreation activities on federal lands.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) including the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 USC 6901-6992, as amended)

- Policy and regulations to reduce and limit the amount of solid wastes entering landfills. Prohibits the open dumping of solid or hazardous wastes and encourages reuse and recycling of solid wastes. Provides funding for programs and projects intended to achieve the goal of this act.
- Penalties – Criminal: Fines up to \$25,000 – \$50,000 per day of violation and/or one to two years imprisonment. Knowing Endangerment fines up to \$250,000 and/or five years imprisonment. For organizations, fines up to 1 million dollars. Civil: Fines up to \$25,000 per day of violation. Citizen Suits: A person may bring a civil suit against any person, the U.S. government, or agency which is in violation of this act, subject to minor restrictions.

Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 USC 401 et seq.)

- Policy to protect and maintain navigable waterways of rivers and harbors. Restricts certain activities in said areas. Penalties for wrongful deposit of refuse, injury to harbor improvements, and obstruction of navigable waters.
- Penalties – Criminal: Not less than \$300 nor more than \$2500 and/or not less than 30 days nor more than one year imprisonment.

Safe Drinking Water Act (as amended, 42 USC 300f et seq.)

- Policy to protect the potable water resources of the nation. Sets standards for drinking water quality and prohibits various activities in said water resources.
- Penalties – Criminal: Fines up to \$50,000 and/or five years imprisonment. Civil: Fines up to \$25,000 per day of violation. Citizen Suits: A person may bring suit against any person, U.S. government, or agency for violation of this act.

Salmon and Steelhead Conservation and Enhancement Act of 1980 (PL 96-561; 94 Stat 3275; 16 USC 3301 et seq.)

- Policy to enhance the renewable resource of salmon and steelhead fish and to provide the effective management thereof.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 (16 USC 2001-2009)

- This act requires the development of a national plan to prevent soil and water resources deterioration.
- No penalties are associated with this act.

Surface Resources Use Act of 1955 (30 USC 601, 603, 611 to 615)

- Policy regarding disposal of mineral and vegetative matter on public lands by the United States. Also deals with tide and claim issues. Expands on the Materials Act of 1947.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

Timber Sales on Military Lands [An update of the Military Construction Authorization Act] (10 USC 2665)

- Policy regarding the use of funds generated from timber sales on military lands.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) (as amended, 15 USC 2601-2654)

- Policy to promote an understanding of effects of chemical substances and mixtures on health and the environment. Encourage research in this area, especially by manufacturers. Regulates those chemical substances and mixtures that pose an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment.
- Penalties – Criminal: Fines up to \$25,000 per day of violation and/or one year imprisonment. Civil: Fines up to \$25,000 per violation (each day of continued violation constitutes a separate violation). Citizen Suits: A person may bring a civil suit against any person, the U.S. government, or agency which is in violation of this act.

Water Resources Planning Act and Water Resource Councils Principles and Standards Act of 1965 (PL 89-80; 42 USC 1962 et seq.)

- Policy to encourage the conservation, development, and utilization of water and related land resources of the Nation.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (PL 92419; 68 Stat 666, as amended & 86 Stat 667; 16 USC 1001)

- Policy of the federal government to work with the states to prevent damages due to erosion/flood water and sediments, so as to improve the quality of the nation's land and water resources.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 USC 1271-1287)

- Policy to protect and preserve the nation's wild and scenic rivers. Sets up the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system and criteria for including rivers in the system. Prohibits licensing or federal funding for water resource projects on rivers in the system.
- No penalties are directly associated with this act.

## **FEDERAL REGULATIONS**

Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities (Title 36, Part 1191)

- Codifies guideline requirements for buildings complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The guidelines are applicable to new design, construction, and alterations of all buildings required to adhere to the ADA. Guidelines are technical specifications regarding such aspects of minimum number of parking spaces, minimum hallway widths, work top levels, etc.

Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (Title 36, CFR, Part 79)

- This regulation sets forth standards, procedures and guidelines for federal agencies involved in collecting prehistoric and historic remains and artifacts recovered under the authority of the Antiquities Act, the Reservoir Salvage Act, Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, or the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

Department of the Interior Supplemental Regulations (for the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979) (Title 43, CFR, Part 7.20) Reserved

Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (Title 36, CFR, part 63)

- This regulation was developed to aid federal agencies determine the eligibility of property for inclusion in the National Register. The process is based on EO 11593 and regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800).

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants (Title 50, CFR, part 17)

- This regulation was developed to implement the Endangered Species Act.

Environmental Protection and Enhancement (Title 32, CFR, Part 650)

- This regulation defines policies, responsibilities, and procedures for the protection of environmental quality for the Department of the Army in peace time. Discusses water, air, solid waste, hazardous and toxic materials, noise, historic preservation, oil and hazardous substance spills, and environmental pollution prevention.

Interagency Cooperation-Endangered Species Act (Title 50, CFR, Part 402)

- This regulation provides guidance for interagency cooperation in the implementation of the Endangered Species Act.

Migratory Bird Permits (Title 50, CFR, Part 21)

- Establishes procedures for obtaining permits to take, possess, or transport any migratory birds or nests.

National Register of Historic Places (Title 36, CFR, Part 60)

- This regulation defines the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, it sets forth procedures for inclusion of properties on the National Register and describes limitations and benefits of inclusion on the National Register.

Preservation of American Antiquities (Title 43, CFR, Part 3)

- This regulation defines the jurisdiction over American antiquities located on various federal lands. Provides a process for permitting the examination, excavation, and gathering of objects of antiquity.

Protection of Archaeological Resources (Title 32, CFR, Part 229)

- This regulation establishes standards and procedures for federal land managers dealing with archaeological resources on public or Indian lands in the United States.

Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (Title 36, CFR, Part 800)

- This regulation defines the “106 process” of the National Historic Preservation Act. Seeks to accommodate federal activities while maintaining the historic integrity of properties under the jurisdiction of federal agencies.

Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (Title 40, CFR, Parts 1500-1508)

- Defines procedures for complying with the National Environmental Policy Act.

The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Historic Preservation (Title 36, CFR, Part 68)

- This regulation sets forth standards for preservation requirements of any proposed grant-in-aid project funded through the National Historic Preservation Fund.



## **EXECUTIVE ORDERS (EO)**

Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions (EO 12114), 4 January 1979.

- Essentially extends the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act, and the Deepwater Port Act to federal actions outside the United States.

Exotic Organisms (EO 11987) 24 May 1977.

- Executive agencies shall restrict the use of federal funds, programs, or authority to export native organisms to foreign lands where such species do not occur naturally.

Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards (EO 12088) 13 October 1978.

- Places responsibility on the heads of federal agencies for compliance with federal pollution control standards.

Floodplain Management (EO 11988) 24 May 1977, as amended.

- Policy enacted to avoid long and short-term negative impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid direct or indirect support of floodplain development.

Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs (EO 12372) 16 July 1982.

- Provides opportunity for state and local governments to consult on federal programs to which they would contribute funding or be affected by such programs.

Prevention, Control and Abatement of Environmental Pollution at Federal Facilities (EO 11752).

- Intent to ensure that the federal government, in running its facilities, provides leadership in the protection and enhancement of the quality of water, air, and land resources.

Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality (EO 11991).

- Amends EO 11514 so as to give the Council on Environmental Quality the power to promulgate procedural regulations regarding the preparation of environmental impact statements and to resolve conflicts between agencies regarding implementation of the National/Environmental Policy Act.

Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (EO 11593) 13 May 1971.

Protection of Wetlands (EO 11990) 24 May 1977.

- Directs each agency to take action to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands.

Use of Off-Road Vehicles on Public Lands (EO 11644), as amended by EO 11989.

- Sets forth provisions for allowing the heads of executive agencies to determine the allowable usage of off-road vehicles on federal land with the goal of protecting the areas from overuse.

## **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DIRECTIVES**

Accounting for Production and Sale of Forest Products (DOD Directive 7310.5), 25 January 1988.

- Updates policy, prescribes procedures, and assigns responsibilities for DOD reimbursement and for a state's entitlement to a share in net proceeds derived from forest products sold from military installations or facilities.

Archaeological and Historic Resources Management (DOD Directive 4710.1), 21 June 1984.

- Directive provides policy, prescribes procedures, and assigns responsibilities for the management of archeological and historical resources located in and on waters and lands under DOD control.

Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Department of Defense Actions (DOD Directive 6050.7), 31 March 1979.

- This directive provides policy for the decision-making process of considering environmental effects on actions by the DOD undertaken outside of the United States. Essentially, this directive extends the requirements of NEPA to these situations.

Environmental Effects in the United States of DOD Actions (DOD Directive 6050. I), 30 July 1979.

- This directive provides policy that all DOD actions undertaken in the United States will be in compliance with the NEPA mandates.

Natural Resources Management Program (DOD Directive 4700.4), 24 January 1989.

- This directive establishes policies and procedures for an integrated program of natural resources management. It stresses multiple-use strategies.

## **ARMY REGULATIONS**

Environmental Protection and Enhancement (AR 200-1), 23 May 1990.

- Regulation deals with environmental protection and enhancement. This regulation covers the following topics: water, air, hazardous materials, solid and hazardous wastes, noise, oil and hazardous substances spills, environmental restoration, asbestos, radon, and other programs.

Environmental Effects of Army Actions (AR 200-2), 23 January 1989.

- This regulation sets the policy for the Army to comply with NEPA. Implements the Council on Environmental Quality's regulations, EO 12114, DOD directives 6050.1 and 6050.7.

Historic Preservation (AR 420-40), 15 May 1984.

- This regulation provides procedures and responsibilities for the treatment of historic and archeological properties, sites, objects, districts, etc. on Army land. Also provides instructions on locating and treating historic properties in accordance with NHPA. Establishes a method of creating a Historic Preservation Plan.

Museums and Historical Artifacts (AR 870-20), 9 February 1987.

- This regulation intends to improve the quality and professionalism of Army museums and the preservation of items contained in Army museums.

Natural Resources – Land, Forest, and Wildlife Management (AR 200-3), 28 February 1995.

- This regulation sets the policy and procedures for management of natural resources to ensure the support of the military mission and to ensure conservation, restoration, and appropriate use of renewable resources.